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German censor is regarded as sufficient evidence of their official origin. It is pointed out that Germany's peace offers, though always indirect, have been of increasing frequency lately and of more insistent tone. Washington is becoming convinced that with a very short time Germany will be forced to seek peace openly. There are no indications at present, however, that the first offers will be received sympathetically by the Allies, whose general attitude is that the louder Germany cries for peace the harder must the war be pushed.

Kaiser's Assurance to Gerard To Cause Acceptance of Reply

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, May 6.—Ambassador Gerard's confidential report on his conference with the Kaiser reached Secretary Lansing, and was laid before the President to-day, along with the official text of the German note. As officials studied these two documents there was an increase in optimism, despite the receipt of news of the sinking of four more vessels.
The official text of the note was found to be practically identical with the unofficial text transmitted from Berlin in press dispatches. It is now expected that no official announcement will be made by the Administration until after the Cabinet meeting Tuesday. Privately, no doubt is expressed that the German orders to the submarines will be considered satisfactory, and the conditions attached—that the United States force Great Britain to give up her blockade—will be ignored till some new development forces them to the front.
Much of the confidence felt in Administration quarters is laid to Ambassador Gerard's report of his conference with the Kaiser. This report, it is understood, indicates that Germany is prepared to go much further in practice than she has promised.

Assurance from Kaiser.
The threat to resume indiscriminate warfare if the British blockade continues, however, left the Administration in doubt as to the advisability of accepting the German proposals without a word of warning. The Kaiser, it is understood, assured Mr. Gerard that he would do his utmost to avoid a rupture, and that the harsh tone of the note and the conditions on which the promises were made to hang were necessitated by political conditions in Germany.
While this assurance goes far to satisfy the President that illegal submarine warfare is definitely at an end, the fact that Gerard's conference was highly confidential cannot be published makes it impossible fully to explain the acceptance of the unsatisfactory note.
On the other hand, the President hesitates to write another note to Germany, demanding unconditional pledges or warning the German government that he cannot accede to the conditions laid down in the present communication. To do so would be to confess that the present note is unsatisfactory, thus raising immediately the question as to why it was not rejected without debate.
The President is said to be impressed with the argument that there can be no "partially satisfactory" answer to an ultimatum. Either the German note

HOUSE PUTS OFF WORK TO HONOR "JOE" CANNON

Party Lines Vanish as His Birthday Is Celebrated.
Washington, May 6.—Party lines disappeared and old scores were forgotten by the House to-day, when, during the hour of its regular session, it joined in paying a tribute to Representative "Uncle Joe" Cannon, of Illinois, the former Speaker, who will be eighty years old to-morrow. Never before in the history of the House had an hour of the working session been set aside to honor a living member.
One of the original revolutionaries against the so-called "Cannon rule," Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, presided during the greater part of the ceremonies.
Speaker Clark in a humorous and friendly speech, termed Mr. Cannon one of the "top-notch class of mental pupils."
Mr. Cannon delivered an address of appreciation filled with reminiscences that brought back the shadows of

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HARDEN ASSAILS WILSON CRITICS

Germany Should Be Ashamed of People Who Slander Him, Says Editor.

BRAVE OPPONENT OF EVIL AND ABUSE

Conservative Leader's Attack on America in Reichstag Called Sorrowful.

Berlin, May 6.—After figuratively taking the public's breath away two weeks ago by a daring article captioned "If I Were Wilson," Maximilian Harden returns to an exhaustive defence of President Wilson, his policy and the entire American standpoint.
In a leader yesterday in the "Zukunft," entitled "The Real Wilson," Herr Harden praises President Wilson as "a man of high moral and high spiritual character, of whom we might be proud if he were ours." What the writer characterizes as "lazy ignorance" is represented as "chattering from the mantle of would-be patriotism, which in reality has nothing in common with genuine patriotism, when President Wilson is assailed as he frequently has been.

"Ninety-nine one-hundredths of all the so-called war literature," Herr Harden continues, "should be sent where it belongs—to the paper mills—and the public should return to books from which a wide awake spirit speaks, including President Wilson's 'The New Freedom.' Then, and only then, can we make use of the duty of respecting the dignity of foreign people."
Praise for President Wilson.
Herr Harden follows with a brief character sketch of President Wilson, in which he calls the President "a brave opponent of evil and a sincere champion of good." He is "actuated by a love for his people and possessed of the will to lead them to the heights of his ideals after they had gotten into the swamp-land of Germany," he adds, "should be ashamed of people who slander him because they have read calumny in newspapers."
In all his controversies with Germany, says Herr Harden, President Wilson has acted from absolute conviction. "Dare we measure by the standard of a student's squabble the complaints of a great nation, led by a man of the weight and importance of President Wilson?" asks the writer. "If President Wilson, after a thorough investigation, is convinced that the laws of humanity it was not only his right but his duty to talk with clearness. He owes this not only as a duty to himself, but to the world."

Suggestion for Holweg.
Turning to the position of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in the present controversy, Herr Harden says: "The daring of the Chancellor must not approximate that of a submarine commander."
Herr Harden next turns his guns on Herr von Heydebrand, Conservative leader in the Reichstag, because of his attack on America in connection with the "sorrowful" case, in which there is not a glimmer of statementship."
In alluding to Herr von Heydebrand's assertion that America is in close connection with England before the war, Herr Harden points out that Germany also did so with Italy, Russia, Japan, Portugal and England. Herr von Heydebrand's assertion that America was at first secretly and then openly on the side of Germany's enemies, Herr Harden claims not to have been proved, and he declares that America has never violated neutrality.

CECIL RIDICULES BERLIN PEACE PLEA

Continued from page 1

are in accord with the principles of international law, and is prepared to make good that claim. They can surely compare favorably, so far as consideration to neutrals is concerned, with a policy whose fruits are seen in the tragedies of the Lusitania, the Arabic and the Sussex.
"The Germans maintain that it was owing to the illegal conduct of the British warfare that Germany was forced to resort to her submarine warfare. This is not the first time that the Germans have attempted to justify their submarine warfare on the ground that it is a measure of reprisal against the action of the British government in sinking of supplies from Germany. The following list of incidents, in chronological order, should suffice to dispose of this plea:
"September, 1914.—Dutch vessel, Maria, from California for Dublin and Belfast with cargo of grain for the civil population, sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe.
"Sought to Cut Off Britain.
"September 26, 1914.—The Admiral Ganteaume, with 3,000 tons of refugees, sunk by a German submarine.
"December, 1914.—Admiral von Tirpitz foreshadowed adoption of submarine campaign.
"January 27, 1915.—American ship, William P. Frye, with wheat from Seattle for Queenstown, sunk by German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm.
"Note: The William P. Frye was sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, according to the records.
"February 4, 1915.—Declaration by the German government of their intention to institute a general submarine blockade of Great Britain and Ireland, with the avowed purpose of cutting off all supplies from these islands. This blockade was put into effect officially February 18, although as a matter of fact merchant ships had been sunk by a German submarine at the end of January.

RUSSIAN BAYONETS ROUT TURKISH FORCE

Position Taken "in Direction of Bagdad," Petrograd Reports.
Petrograd, May 6.—Fighting at close quarters on the Tigris is reported in today's War Office statement. "In the direction of Bagdad," says the bulletin, "our troops attacked the Turks with the bayonet and dislodged them from their position in the neighborhood of the village of Srinakerend. After bayoneting the defenders we occupied the position."
"In the direction of Erzerum we repulsed a Turkish offensive supported by artillery."

Ridicules Starvation Plea.
"It was not until March 11, 1915, that the present measures against German trade were put in force by Great Britain. Before the enforcement of these measures the German had destroyed cargoes of foodstuffs coming to the civilian population of this country, had declared their intention of instituting a system of submarine warfare and had actually submerged merchant vessels without warning.
"As for their pretended tenderness for non-combatants, their slaughter of old men, children, women and girls in Belgium and Northern France, not to speak of the unreported proceedings of their honored allies in Armenia, forever prevents them from being heard in such a cause.
"The German government speaks of many millions of women and children, who, according to the avowed intention of the British government, are to be private property, and their survivors shall feed the victorious armies of the

Berlin Making Cat's-paw of U. S., Declare British

Germany Has Not Met President Wilson's Demand and Has Not Renounced Policy of Assassination.
Say London Editors.

London, May 6.—The English press vigorously assails the German reply to the American note. The answer, it is generally declared, does not meet President Wilson's demand. It is asserted that Germany has not renounced her policy of assassination and is merely seeking to make a cat's-paw of the United States in an effort to relieve Germany of the strangle hold of the British blockade.
"The Westminster Gazette" says that it is for America to decide whether a renewal of the debate on the use of submarines and the repetition of promises to be more careful in future comply with the demands of President Wilson.
"It is obvious to the rest of us," continues the "Gazette," "that nothing but fear of the consequences will restrain Germany in the use of the submarine. In the treatment of the safety of the United States there is any misconception on this subject in the United States."

Discusses "Murder Policy."
As for the charges that Great Britain's obduracy and inhumanity render it necessary for Germany to pursue a "policy of murder on the high seas," the newspaper says: "If there is really anything comparable between our use of the method of submarine warfare and the German people and their method of killing and drowning non-combatants, the charge is equally applicable to both sides. The distinction between humane and inhumane warfare breaks down, and it is idle to talk about law and humanity in this connection at all."
"The Pall Mall Gazette" thinks the President cannot review the contents of the note without bearing in mind the record of previous documents from the same source, and says:
"In the treatment of the Sussex case and its reference to the general subject of submarine warfare it orders the President to dismiss every sense of evidence and every reasoning faculty he may possess, and agree with the Kaiser's ministers that 'fair is foul and foul is fair.'"

Says Germany Defies Wilson.
"Germany with hands red-crimed in innocent blood invites the American government to join with her in the deliberate assassination of the British Admiralty, whose exercise of belligerent rights has not incurred the sacrifice of one life of neutral nationality. Germany has not renounced her policy of assassination and she virtually defies the President to put in force his solemnly defined alternative."
"The proud American eagle is impudently invited to take the place of the presidential cat's-paw to the German monster in pulling his chestnuts out of the fire," says "The Globe." "It is to embroil itself with this country in order to relieve Germany of the strangle hold of the British naval blockade."

"Liberte" says: "The only concession the Germans offer is illusory and inoperative. It hardly seems possible to us that this can satisfy here lies the joker. Germany puts on her a pretence of a condition which it is not in the power of the United States to fulfill. Neither the President nor the American people can remain insensitive before the iniquitous defiance of the Germans."
Central Powers into an ignominious capitulation.
Shows Holweg as Inconsistent.
"In this connection it is interesting to remember that at the beginning of last month the German Chancellor made the following remarks in the Reichstag: 'I can understand that in 1915 the enemy would not give up hope of success. But I cannot understand how cool heads can cling to it after the experience of 1915. Our enemies forget that, thanks to the organizing powers of the whole nation, Germany made the task of the distribution of victuals, Our stocks of bread and grain will not only be sufficient, but will leave an ample reserve with which to meet the needs of our fellow countrymen. We shall not run short of anything in the future.'"
There is a curious contradiction between this statement and the present appeal on behalf of starving women and children. However, pressing that the statement of the Chancellor in the Reichstag was untrue, it is interesting to recall the opinions of two former German statesmen, Prince Bismarck and Count Caprivi, as to the right of a belligerent to cut off supplies from the enemy. In 1885, at the time when his policy of assassination was being discussed with the French government the question of the right to declare foodstuffs not intended for the military forces to be contraband, the two statesmen made the following statement to the Kiel Chamber of Commerce:
Bismarck Upheld Blockade.
"I reply to the Chamber of Commerce that any disadvantage commercial and carrying interests may suffer by the treatment of rice as contraband of war does not justify our opposing a measure which it has been thought fit to take in carrying on foreign war. Every war is a calamity which entails evil consequences, not only on the combatants but also on neutrals. The measure of restriction has for its object the shortening of the war by increasing the difficulties of the enemy and is a justifiable step in war if impartially enforced against all neutrals."
In 1892 Count Caprivi made the following remarks in the Reichstag in the course of a discussion respecting the question of international protection for private property:
"A country may be dependent for

her food or for her raw produce upon her trade. In fact, it may be absolutely dependent on a single country's trade. The private introduction of provisions into Paris was prohibited during the siege; and in the same way a nation would be justified in preventing the import of food and raw produce from older Germany, authorities were right. The truth is all war is cruel, horrible, but those who have drenched Europe in blood, who scatter death and destruction among combatants and non-combatants by their zeppelin bombs and submarine torpedoes; who, by their poisoned gas and high explosive shells, have maimed, tormented and slain millions of the best and bravest of their fellow creatures, are presuming too far on the tolerance of mankind when they complain of such a comparatively humane method of warfare as blockade."

INCENSED AT U. S., SEEKS PROTECTION OF BRITAIN

Boston Minister Would Adopt Scotch Name as Protest.
[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Boston, May 6.—To protest against what he considers the failure of this government to give proper protection to naturalized citizens, the Rev. Vincent Ravi, minister of the North Congregational Church, Cambridge, has applied to the Probate Court of Middlesex County to be allowed to adopt the name of Booth, his mother's name.

In this way, he says, his children will only have to establish their relationship to his mother's family, which is Scotch, to gain the protection of every British consular office on the globe.
Mr. Ravi attacks bitterly the obstacles placed in the way of naturalized citizens by the United States government, and in particular a recent doctrine of the State Department that children born in this country of foreign parents are without a country, owing respect and allegiance to two flags.
Captain Turner anchored off the Statue of Liberty until substitute firemen, hastily recruited at the British consulate from the crew of the torpedoed industry, were put aboard last evening. He finally sailed about 8:30. The Lusitania arrived Friday from Barry in ballast, and was put in drydock at Erie Basin. Her crew is as cosmopolitan an aggregation as ever shipped together. The striking firemen are Spaniards and the crew of the crew range all the way from Malays to Yankees.
Captain Turner is on his way to ship a load of horses at Boston for the Allies. Besides the regular crew there are on board about eighty men, to take care of the stock.
To avoid possible trouble, the nineteen men taken from the Lusitania's crew, most of them Malays and Arabs, received separate quarters when it was finally agreed that the Spanish firemen would go as far as Boston. As the Lusitania sailed they were huddled in a little knot on the stern. They will start work when the vessel reached Boston to-day.

To-Day
You haven't time to read the whole Sunday Tribune before you go to church this morning, for it isn't a thing to run through hurriedly. This list tells you where to find what you want to read first in the time that you do have:
Part I.—The Main News Section.
Part II.—Sporting Section.
Part III.—Editorial.
Part IV.—Drama, Music.
Part V.—The Tribune Magazine.
Part VI.—The Graphic Section (two sections of 8 big pages each).
Part VII.—Comic Supplement.
The second half of Frank H. Simonds' "My Trip to Verdun" leads Part III. For those who wish to keep this masterpiece complete in permanent form, or to send away to a friend not so fortunately situated as you, we have reprinted the two parts in one booklet. Send for it (including postage). It is not often that a notable contribution to literature can be obtained so easily.
The Sunday Tribune
First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements.
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STAYS LUSITANIA MASS MEETING

American Rights Committee Calls Off Memorial to Spare U. S. in Crisis.

ACTION FOLLOWS MAYOR'S REQUEST

Resolution Planned by Leaders Condemned German Note and Called for Break.

The Lusitania memorial mass meeting, which was to have been held this evening by the American Rights Committee, in Carnegie Hall, to commemorate the first anniversary of the sinking of the ship, will not take place. Following a conference of the committee yesterday in the office of its president, George Haven Putnam, the following statement was issued:
"In deference to the wishes of the Mayor, who thought it important to avoid any risk of embarrassing the Administration at this critical stage of the negotiations with Germany, the American Rights Committee will postpone the Lusitania memorial meeting that was announced for the evening of Sunday, May 7.
"Holders of reserved seats can secure a refund of their money on application, in person or by mail, at the office of the committee, 45 Cedar Street."
"GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM, President."
"L. L. POORMAN, Secretary."
"WILLIAM EMERSON, Treasurer."
"Wilson Opposed Other Meeting."
Members of the executive committee, most of whom attended the meeting in Mr. Putnam's office, are Everett V. Abbot, chairman; Lawrence F. Abbott, W. K. Brice, Frederic R. Coudert, Richard H. Gatling, Franklin H. Giddings, Lawrence Godkin, Charles P. Howland, Richard M. Hurd, D. W. Johnson, H. de Raasloff and James B. Townsend.
George Haven Putnam, president of the committee, said yesterday that the meeting was postponed only temporarily. "It may take a slightly different form and be called by another name, but the interest in the meeting has been too keen to allow it to be abandoned. We will give the Administration the chance to make good its utterances and then we will proceed with our plans."

Asked about the invitation sent to Ambassador von Bernstorff, which is on file at the German Embassy, Major Putnam said no such invitation had been sent from the American Rights Committee. "We have no time to entertain Count von Bernstorff, nor have we any interest in making fun of him. All we want him to do is to go back to Berlin."
Everett V. Abbot, chairman of the executive committee, said that everything the committee was permitted to make public at present concerning the postponement was in its formal statement.
Trouble Feared by Some.
"Several things were told us," he said, "which I am not at liberty to repeat. The meeting might have acted, under the present circumstances, as a match to start a series of meetings at which there might be trouble. Although we had received several anonymous warnings that there would be disturbances at the Lusitania meeting, our invitation lists were such that there would be a little room in Carnegie Hall for any one who might interrupt the programme with catcalls or hisses. We had invited patriotic societies, French and English organizations and many club men."
The programme for Sunday night was to have consisted of a resolution and a declaration, read by James B. Townsend and seconded by Lawrence F. Abbott, and a series of resolutions, read by the Rev. Randolph McKim, of the Church of the Epiphany, in Washington, and Professor Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia University.
German Break Urged.
While praising President Wilson for the firm stand he took on the defence of the rights of American citizens in his letter of February 24, 1915, to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the resolution condemns all members of Congress who are willing to surrender their rights under the flag of German threats. It urges co-operation with the Allies, and adds that when the Germans shall give their dream of empire, American will rejoice to join them again in advancing the ideals of justice, humanity and civilization.
Mayor Mitchell said last night that the Federal government was not giving the postponement of the Lusitania meeting, "in suggesting that the meeting be postponed," he declared, "I was acting absolutely on my own initiative."

LUSITANIA'S CAPTAIN FACES SHIP STRIKE
Firemen Delay Sailing of the Utonia for Boston.
Within a day of the anniversary of the Lusitania's destruction, Captain William T. Turner, former commander of the torpedoed Cunarder, faced a strike of mutinous firemen on the Cunard freighter Utonia yesterday afternoon. Just as the big ship got under way for Boston at 1:30 the men refused to work her until they were paid off.
Captain Turner anchored off the Statue of Liberty until substitute firemen, hastily recruited at the British consulate from the crew of the torpedoed industry, were put aboard last evening. He finally sailed about 8:30. The Lusitania arrived Friday from Barry in ballast, and was put in drydock at Erie Basin. Her crew is as cosmopolitan an aggregation as ever shipped together. The striking firemen are Spaniards and the crew of the crew range all the way from Malays to Yankees.
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BERLIN EDITORS PRAISE REPLY

Generally Agree Great Concessions Were Made to United States.

Berlin, May 6.—Berlin editors generally agree that Germany in her reply to the American note made great concessions. It is assumed that a break has been averted and the answer is praised. The German government, it is asserted, has done all that it could.
On the whole, the German press appears satisfied with the reply, although there are indications that the attitude of the newspapers is not wholly uniprised.
Count von Reventlow, usually a caustic critic of German-American relations, refers his readers to previous editorials for his opinion. The "Kreuzzeitung" also contented itself with referring to previous discussions on the issue in question.
George Bernhard, in the "Vossische Zeitung," says:
"It will not be expected of us, in view of our attitude toward this question, that we should greet with noisy joy the way which our government takes to avoid a conflict."
However, he says, if it should end the uncertainties and if the hopes pinned on President Wilson's future course should be realized, he will join in the general rejoicing.
Answer Is Praised.
The "Vorwaerts" warmly praises the answer, and says that German statesmen could not do otherwise and they have dashed the hopes of Germany's enemies. The government, it says, did what "all the commands of political wisdom required," and the decision was reached in the broadest circles of the German people.
"Die Post" says Germany's course was dictated by the realization of her own strength. There can, however, be no further concessions, the newspaper adds, for it seems the limit of possibility has been reached.
The "Hamburg Nachrichten" declares that never before did a mighty state make such concessions in the midst of a struggle for existence. "This must be emphasized," the "Nachrichten" says, "although at this time we pass over in silence the significance in the concessions for carrying on the war, and we cannot, for easily conceivable reasons, express ourselves more fully concerning the limiting of the submarine campaign in such a manner."
Note a "Pleasant Surprise."
The "Boersen Zeitung" calls the note a "pleasant surprise" in that it dispelled fears lest the government might make too great concessions. It adds that even the circles which are disposed to reject all compromises will not be able to criticize adversely.
"After Germany has undertaken this doubly difficult sacrifice Germans are entitled to expect America to keep her promise to restore the freedom of the seas against all belligerents. It is now up to the American people to show

HYDRO-PLANE MAKES RECORD FLIGHT IN GALE

15-Ton Curtiss Machine Covers 178 Miles in 3 Hours.
[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Baltimore, May 6.—After an exciting battle with furious winds blowing across Chesapeake Bay the H-10, a fifteen-ton hydro-aeroplane from Glenn H. Curtiss's flying station at Newport News, Va., with five men aboard, arrived off Fort McHenry this morning. It had made the longest flight ever made by a machine of its type, covering a distance of 178 miles.
The machine came within three minutes of equaling the record for duration in the air in such a machine. It was up 2 hours 59 minutes and 30 seconds.
Captain MacAuley told of the fight he and his crew had with young cyclones that struck the craft off the mouth of the Patuxent River, how the wind buffeted them about like a feather, and how, finally, they battled their way through treacherous air currents into a placid lake.
"At times we were brought almost to a standstill," said Captain MacAuley, "and the grinding of the two huge 160-horsepower engines shook the frail frame of the machine like a leaf. For fifteen minutes we had this wind to contend with and our progress was as slow as a snail. Finally, we struck a breeze and sped forward at a hundred miles an hour."
"We were in the air from 7:52 to 10:55 o'clock, our average speed being 53 miles an hour. We would have done a great deal better had the wind conditions been more favorable."

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